



**Borough of Lowestoft**

**REPORT**

OF

**The Medical Officer  
of Health**

AND

**Port Medical Officer**

**for the Year**

**1961**



**ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**



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*Health Department,  
123 High Street,  
Lowestoft.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

The preface to this report is being written a few weeks before we move into our new premises in Clapham Road. The steadily increasing amount of work which has fallen on the Department during recent years, has made working in our old premises very difficult indeed, particularly in respect of the large numbers of the public we have to deal with during immunisation sessions, welfare clinics and so on, and I do not have to say how much we are looking forward to the facilities which will be available in the new building, particularly in respect of the better accommodation we shall be able to offer the public.

Much of the time of the Department has again been devoted to mass immunisation, both against polio and smallpox, the requirements of foreign countries with regard to travellers from the British Isles having made us particularly busy at times.

The birth rate again shows a rise and the population of the Borough too continues to increase.

Apart from measles, the year was a comparatively light one for infectious disease. There was a very high incidence of measles, which I have commented upon further in the appropriate section of this report.

As usual, some of the matters referred to in this report are under the control of the East Suffolk County Council and I would like to thank Dr. Gray, the County Medical Officer for permission to refer to them and to reproduce the statistics given.

Dr. Isabella Sim retired from the Department in March after a number of years' service. Whilst her work was primarily in connection with the school medical work in the Borough, she did also, of course, act as Deputy Borough Medical Officer. Her place was taken by Dr. Allan Lindsay, to whom we extend a ready welcome and wish him a happy association with us.

Again I would thank my staff for their loyal support and may I convey to you, Mr. Mayor, and to the members of the Health Committee my appreciation of your interest in our work during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. GEE,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*

# BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT

## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1961

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### *Chairman :*

MISS ALDERMAN MANN.

### *Vice-Chairman :*

MR. COUNCILLOR NEWSON.

### THE MAYOR.

MR. ALDERMAN	KEENE	MRS. COUNCILLOR	EDMONDS
„	LANG	MR. „	HADENHAM
„	STEBBINGS	„	HAYDEN
„	WALLER	„	HORTON
„	WARD	„	OLDMAN
MRS. „	WING	„	RAMM
MR. COUNCILLOR	CALVERT	MRS. „	RUMP
„	CASTLETON	MR. „	SANDERS
„	DURRANT, D.		

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### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Borough School Medical Officer :*

ARTHUR C. GEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Deputy Borough School Medical Officer :*

ISABELLA SIM, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
(resigned 31.3.61)

ALLAN S. LINDSAY, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
(commenced 17.6.61)

*Chief Public Health Inspector, Port Health Inspector :*

H. CORMACK, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Deputy Port Health Inspector :*

F. G. S. HILL, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors :*

K. G. ADAMS, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. J. R. FISHER, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.  
D. W. GOODHAND, CERT. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

*Combined Health Visitors and School Nurses :*

MISS H. PLACE (Area Nursing Officer).

MISS J. COSNETT

MISS A. TAYLOR

MISS E. PRETTY

MISS E. PIKE

MISS R. STILES

MRS. C. CARR-JONES

(Chest Clinic H.V.)

(commenced 1.4.61)

*Chief Clerk :*

MRS. A. P. RAY.



EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	329	312	641
	Illegitimate	21	16	37
		<hr/> 350	<hr/> 328	<hr/> 678

	LOWESTOFT	<i>Comparative Figures for England and Wales.</i>
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated population	14.8 (Unadjusted)	17.4
	14.9 (Adjusted)	

STILLBIRTHS		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	7	5	12
	Illegitimate	1	-	1
		<hr/> 8	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 13

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	LOWESTOFT	<i>England and Wales.</i>
	19.1	18.7

DEATH RATE per 1,000 estimated population	11.8 (Unadjusted)	12.0
	11.3 (Adjusted)	

DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	7	6	13
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 7	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 13

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	5	5	10
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 10

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	Legitimate	3	5	8
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<hr/> 3	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 8

COMMENT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Yet a further rise in the birthrate is recorded again this year. After falling for a number of years following the high post-war birth rates, a marked rise has been shown for the past three years.

The death rate remains substantially the same as in previous years and compares favourably with that for the country as a whole.

The stillbirth rate is higher this year than in the previous year and it is very slightly above the national figure. It compares favourably, however, with the average of this rate recorded in recent years and, in any case, the number of deaths from this cause is so small that slight fluctuations in the rate have little significance.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory .....	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease .....	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach .....	9	5	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus .....	14	3	17
Malignant neoplasm, breast .....	—	13	13
Malignant neoplasm, uterus .....	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	31	31	62
Leukaemia, aleukaemia .....	2	—	2
Diabetes .....	2	7	9
Vascular lesions of nervous system .....	38	43	81
Coronary disease, angina .....	58	45	103
Hypertension with heart disease .....	1	9	10
Other heart disease .....	22	36	58
Other circulatory disease .....	14	22	36
Influenza .....	2	—	2
Pneumonia .....	8	14	22
Bronchitis .....	13	4	17
Other diseases of respiratory system .....	2	2	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .....	5	1	6
Nephritis and nephrosis .....	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate .....	2	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	—	2	2
Congenital malformations .....	6	3	9
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	29	45
Motor vehicle accidents .....	6	—	6
All other accidents .....	2	4	6
Suicide .....	4	2	6
ALL CAUSES	260	280	540

## COMMENT ON CAUSES OF DEATH.

There is little difference in the pattern of the causes of death from that shown in previous years. Cancer in its various forms and diseases of the heart and circulatory system continue as the main causes of death. The number of deaths caused by accidents is also much the same as in previous years but the proportion due to road accidents is higher this year. An analysis of these accidents is shown below.

### ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS.

<i>Case Number</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause</i>
1.	F.	95	Bronchopneumonia due to enforced recumbency as a result of fracture of femur caused by a fall.
2.	F.	71	Bronchopneumonia consequent upon immobilisation necessitated by fractured femur caused by a fall.
3.	F.	87	Shock due to burning and myocardial degeneration and coronary insufficiency.
4.	M.	80	Bronchopneumonia consequent on enforced immobilization as a result of fracture of femur caused by a fall.
5.	M.	61	Cerebral haemorrhage following fracture of neck of left femur with terminal bronchopneumonia—fall at home.
6.	F.	81	Hypostatic pneumonia resulting from confinement to bed following operation for fracture of neck of right femur caused by a fall.

### MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS.

1.	M.	65	Fracture of skull and laceration of brain caused by his having been struck by a car.
2.	M.	62	Coronary occlusion with terminal bronchopneumonia due to effects of injuries caused by his having been run over by a car.
3.	M.	18	Fracture of base of skull accidentally sustained when the motor car in which he was travelling as a passenger overturned, throwing him out on to the road.
4.	M.	48	Crushing of skull and injury to brain due to his having been crushed between a moving lorry and a wall.
5.	M.	53	Fractured skull, cerebral laceration and contusion. Pulmonary embolism supervening due to being struck by a motor cycle whilst walking across the highway.
6.	M.	59	Fracture of pelvis and fracture dislocation of right femur and shock due to impact injury occasioned when the motor car he was driving collided with another motor car on the highway.



## GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (including foreshore) (Acres)	.....	.....	5,495
Population at 1961 Census	.....	.....	45,687
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1961	.....	.....	45,660
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 31st March, 1962	.....	.....	15,360
Rateable value—31st December, 1962	.....	.....	£602,112
Sum represented by a penny rate 1961-62 (approx.)			£2,452

The population of the borough shows a further rise from 45,350 to 45,660, thus continuing the steady increase since 1951.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases during the year, together with the figures for 1960 and 1959.

<i>Disease</i>	1961	1960	1959
Scarlet Fever	19	12	50
Poliomyelitis	—	1	—
Encephalitis	1	—	2
Dysentery	6	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	6	7
Erysipelas	—	2	—
Whooping Cough	21	17	18
Measles	843	136	66
Pneumonia	4	7	17
Infective Hepatitis	15	31	2
Food Poisoning	7	—	—
Tuberculosis	16	23	9
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—

The most obvious feature of the pattern of infectious diseases for the year under review was the high incidence of measles. The majority of the cases occurred early in the year and the infection was widespread. The previous two or three years had shown a comparatively low incidence of this infection and the large number of cases in 1961 was no doubt accounted for by the number of children who had escaped the mild infection in previous years.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis.

Seven cases of food poisoning were recorded, which was unusual for this town, which is normally remarkably free from such infections. All seven cases occurred in the same family and was due to salmonella typhimurium from a re-heated, previously partially cooked, turkey.



## IMMUNISATION.

Once again, immunisation schemes have occupied much of the time of the Department during the year, as the following tables show :—

### DIPHTHERIA PRIMARY IMMUNISATION.

<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>Total</i>
271	408	93	772

### DIPHTHERIA BOOSTER INJECTIONS.

<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-15</i>	<i>Total</i>
—	85	292	377

### SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	<i>Age at the date of vaccination</i>					<i>Total 1961</i>	<i>Total 1960</i>	<i>Total 1959</i>
	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 or Over</i>			
<i>Primary vaccinations</i>	257	32	21	22	62	394	342	324
<i>Re- vaccinations</i>	—	—	10	4	66	80	75	83
<b>TOTAL</b>	257	32	31	26	128	474	417	407

## POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION.

As we suggested in last year's report, the proximity of an outbreak of poliomyelitis near the Borough during 1961 resulted in a rush for anti-poliomyelitis injections. This is well reflected in the statistics which follow :—

<i>Age Group born in :—</i>		
1943-60	1933-42	Before 1933
1734	701	2554
<i>Boosters</i>		
<i>3rd injections</i>		<i>4th injections</i>
2869		3815

Fourth injections against polio were given for the first time during the year, this being a recommendation introduced by the Ministry of Health for all primary school children, to maintain a high degree of immunity. A special effort was therefore made to visit all the appropriate schools before the summer to carry out these injections.

A total of 11,673 injections against polio were given during the year ! About half of these were given by the Health Department staff and the rest by the private practitioners in the district.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

The care and supervision of patients and their families who are subject to this infection is shared jointly by the Chest Clinic and Officers of the Local Authority. The number of cases on the T.B. register within the Borough is shown in the table below, together with statistics giving the number of new cases and cases removed from the register, i.e., through cure, transfer or death during the year. Contacts of patients are followed up and immunisation of susceptible ones done at the Chest Clinic. Miss R. Stiles, the Chest Clinic Health Visitor, paid a total of 1,146 visits to households in this connection during the year.

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	<i>Pul-monary</i>	<i>Non-Pul-monary</i>	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1960 .....	168	19	120	27	334
Number of cases added during the year .....	12	—	10	1	23
Number of cases <i>re-moved</i> during the year	9	—	7	2	18
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1961 .....	171	19	123	26	339

#### *Cases Added to the Register*

New notifications .....	18
Inward transfers .....	5
	—
	23
	—

#### *Cases Removed from the Register*

Recovered .....	5
Died .....	6
Removed to other areas	7
	—
	18
	—

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

There has been a further rise in the numbers of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres. It is quite remarkable how the popularity of these centres continues to increase. This year the total of attendances at the three centres in the Borough reached 7,580, the highest figure yet recorded. Analysing this total, one sees that the greatest increase is in the Oulton Broad area. The accommodation at that centre is very restricted and at times there has literally been "standing room only". In order to relieve the overcrowding somewhat, a second centre has recently been opened in the Church Hall in Oulton Village. This Hall is located at the other end of the Oulton Broad area from the present centre and will save many mothers the very long walk they have to make at present. Attendances at it are already suggesting that it too will prove popular.

The attendances at Connaught House have naturally dropped off still further, with the continued dispersal of the main housing areas elsewhere. Southwell Road Infant Welfare Centre shows a good increase in attendances.

The attendance statistics for the year are as follows :—

			<i>0 - 1 Year</i>	<i>1 - 5 Years</i>
Connaught House	.....	.....	1534	301
Southwell Road	.....	.....	3155	623
Oulton Broad .....	.....	.....	1619	348
Total : 7580.				

Comparative figures for the past few years are as follows :—

	<i>Connaught House</i>	<i>Oulton Broad</i>	<i>Southwell Road</i>	<i>Totals</i>
1961	1835	1967	3778	7580
1960	1852	1656	3447	6955
1959	1897	1562	3258	6717
1958	1990	1386	2704	6080
1957	2339	1450	2367	6156
1956	2783	1605	3081	7469
1955	2710	1382	1810	5902
1954	2979	1019	1635	5633
1953	2757	936	1736	5429
1952	2724	681	1536	4941

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the statistics shown above and in the following paragraphs.



## TODDLERS' CLINICS AND PRE-SCHOOL AILMENT CLINICS.

These clinics were started primarily for infants of between 1 and 2 years of age. Experience has shown, however, that this group is, generally speaking, very fit indeed and it soon became obvious that it was just a waste of time to inspect every toddler, only to find that he was perfectly fit and well. The scheme therefore has been amended to include any pre-school child whose parent needs advice and help on medical problems relating to the child. In this way the facilities available should be much more profitably used.

		<i>No. of children who attended.</i>		
		<i>1 - 2 Years</i>	<i>2 - 5 Years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Connaught House	.....	17	37	54
Southwell Road	.....	9	78	87
				141

		<i>Total No. of Attendances.</i>		
		<i>1 - 2 Years</i>	<i>2 - 5 Years</i>	<i>Total</i>
Connaught House	.....	20	59	79
Southwell Road	.....	10	112	122
				201

## WELFARE FOODS.

	<i>N. Dried Milk Full Cream</i>	<i>N. Dried Milk Half Cream</i>	<i>Orange Juice</i>	<i>Cod Liver Oil</i>	<i>Vitamin Tablets</i>
1961	7887	17	12595	1821	1788
1960	9116	58	20099	2533	2328
1959	9332	135	21293	2418	1971
1958	9932	170	20540	2554	1984
1957	14456	213	30683	3415	2107

Charges for Welfare Foods were increased again on 1st July, 1961. Orange Juice went up in price from 5d. per bottle to 1s 6d. ; Cod Liver Oil from being a free issue to 1s. 0d. a bottle and Vitamin Tablets from being free to 6d. per packet. As a consequence, sales have dropped still further. As can be seen from the figures reproduced above, sales of these items have been falling steadily over the past few years and they will no doubt continue to do so as the difference between their price and that of proprietary equivalents gets less and less.



## MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

Early in January a vacancy in the midwifery staff was filled when a newly-appointed midwife joined the staff. An additional midwife was appointed on 1st April in an attempt to ease the amount of work being done by each but one resigned during June and the vacancy was unfilled at the end of the year.

The year was the first full one following the issue by the Central Midwives Board of amendments to the rules laid down for midwives. The one relating to the "lying-in period" is now defined as a period being not less than ten days nor more than twenty-eight days after the end of the labour, during which the continued attendance of a midwife is requisite, so that the minimum period has been reduced from fourteen to ten days.

This will, no doubt, account for the reduced number of midwifery nursing visits, even though, where necessary, visits continued after the ten days.

It will, however, be noted that 1,662 more ante-natal visits were paid than during the previous year. The amendment to this particular rule appears to have had the effect of enabling the midwives to give additional ante-natal care.

### MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

The Mothercraft and Relaxation classes continued in spite of the inconvenient and unsuitable premises at Connaught House. At the request of the young parents themselves, fathers were included on the last evening of each course. Attendances have shown this evening to be popular and appreciated.

### CONFINEMENTS.

Births notified to the local supervising authority totalled 669. Of these, 407 (60.8% of the total) were delivered by the domiciliary midwives. Of the 262 delivered in hospital, 245 were discharged home before the tenth day and attended by the domiciliary midwives.

### ADMINISTRATION OF ANALGESIA.

Gas and Air Analgesia was administered to 382 mothers, Pethidine to 354 and Trilene to 27.

### VISITS PAID BY MIDWIVES.

Visits paid in the ante-natal period	.....	.....	6,619
Midwifery nursing visits paid after delivery		.....	9,511

### COMPARABLE FIGURES.

<i>Number of Deliveries attended by District Midwives.</i>				
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
372	345	400	399	407

## HOME NURSING.

The nursing of the sick in their own homes continued as a valuable service. In spite of staff shortages, due to a vacancy of eight months' standing, and several long-term illnesses, all calls for this service were met, even though this often meant the nurses on duty covering one and two areas in addition to their own.

### STATISTICS.

The following figures show that 70% of patients visited are aged 65 years or over, as against 65% last year. Visits paid to these same patients account for 79% of all the visits paid by the general nurses during 1961.

New cases attended during the year	.....	.....	593
New cases attended during the year, aged 65 years or over			417
Visits paid to all patients during the year	.....	.....	25,647
Visits paid to all patients during the year, aged 65 years or over	.....	.....	20,367
Number of visits paid to patients during previous years :—			
1957	1958	1959	1960
33,689	32,624	23,997	25,773

## HEALTH VISITING.

Health visiting within the Borough has continued along the same lines as in the past. There have been the inevitable staff changes and shortages, which at the time have been difficult to overcome.

In addition to the demands made on their time by attendances at immunising sessions and the school health service, the Health Visitors made the following visits :—

Number of children under 5 years of age visited during the year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384
Expectant mothers—1st visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
Total visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237
Children aged 1 year and under 2 years—First visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,019
Total visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,431
Children aged 1 year and under 2 years—Total visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,245
Children aged 2 years and under 5 years—Total visits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,758
Total number of households visited	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,761
Total number of attendances at Local Health Authority clinic sessions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	481

## HOME HELP SERVICE.

	<i>No. of Cases dealt with</i>	<i>Hours Worked</i>
Maternity .....	81	4,795 $\frac{1}{4}$
T.B., Sickness and Old People .....	429	110,096 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. of Home Helps working as at 31.12.61 .....	—	147

Of the 429 cases in the latter group 268 commenced prior to 1961 and can be regarded as long term cases.

The Home Help Service continues to expand, in spite of efforts to keep the demands made on it under constant surveillance. It does, of course, enable many old folk and chronic sick to continue living in their own homes instead of having to go into Institutional care and, in this way, both humanitarian and economic considerations are satisfied. The service has run very smoothly during the year, the supply of Home Helps having been adequate to cope with the demands made on the service.

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Pupil teachers prior to training college or temporary teaching .....	28
Fire Service special examinations .....	7
Water Works employees for freedom from enteric disease .....	5
School Canteen employees for freedom from enteric disease .....	6
Local government employees for entry into Super-annuation Scheme .....	20
Road Safety Patrol Officers .....	4
	—
<i>Total</i>	70
	—

## METEOROLOGICAL DATA—1961.

The following meteorological summary is afforded by courtesy of the Borough Meteorological Observers.

### *Sunshine*

Sun hours were above the yearly normal by 40 hours.  
Sunniest day - 29th June - 15.1 hours.

### *Rain*

Greatest falls in a day 0.92 inches on 4th May and  
0.86 inches on 19th October.

Rain was above the yearly normal by 3.62 inches.

Date of last frost of Spring - 29th May.

Date of first frost of Autumn - 30th October.



BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.

REPORT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVERS FOR 1961.

Month	Sun		Rain		Average Daily Temperature			1961			
	1961	Normal 1921-50	1961 ins.	Normal 1916-50 ins.	1961	Normal 1921-50	Highest Max.	Lowest Min.	Lowest Max.	Highest Min.	Lowest Grass Min.
January	43.9	56.0	3.12	2.22	38.9	38.9	52	27	34	43	24
February	68.2	75.0	1.51	1.54	43.4	39.3	55	32	40	45	29
March	159.5	136.0	0.64	1.32	45.5	42.1	69	30	43	49	27
April	146.0	165.0	1.51	1.67	49.6	46.6	61	34	44	49	30
May	238.6	211.0	1.66	1.49	51.9	51.5	69	35	52	52	29
June	247.3	212.0	0.76	1.60	58.9	57.5	82	38	56	61	36
July	175.7	214.0	1.92	2.31	60.6	61.6	81	46	60	63	44
August	195.6	195.0	4.33	2.14	60.8	61.7	79	45	60	62	43
September	124.0	156.0	2.83	2.09	59.9	58.4	75	47	60	62	44
October	149.1	117.0	4.21	2.32	52.6	51.7	67	35	48	59	31
November	70.2	62.0	1.87	2.72	45.1	44.6	58	29	44	48	26
December	71.9	51.0	2.87	2.19	39.7	40.0	57	22	33	48	16
	1690.0	1650.0	27.23	23.61							

Highest Maximum 82 degrees F. on 24th and 25th June.

Lowest Maximum 33 degrees F. on 23rd December.

Lowest Minimum 22 degrees F. on 29th December.

Highest Minimum 63 degrees F. on 2nd July.



## WATER SUPPLY.

Water is supplied by the East Anglian Water Company and I am indebted to the General Manager, J. M. Boon, Esq. for the following information.

The average daily consumption was 2.55 million gallons per day and the daily consumption per head of population (domestic and trades combined) was 51 gallons per head per day. The amount supplied to trades was 1.24 million gallons per day.

Weekly samples from Lowestoft, fortnightly samples from Oak Farm, Hopton, and monthly samples from the Company's works at Lound are submitted for chemical and bacteriological examinations and a total of 196 samples were submitted.

As in previous years the reports on these samples indicate that the supply is pure and wholesome and of the highest standard of bacterial purity for drinking and domestic purposes.

The reports follow a similar pattern and a specimen report of a sample submitted on the 13th December, 1961, is detailed below :—

### *Chemical*

Appearance	.....	.....	Clear and Bright.
Colour	.....	.....	17
p.H.	.....	.....	7.3
Electric Conductivity	.....		550
Chlorine present as Chloride			60
Hardness : Total	220	.....	Carbonate 125 Non-carbonate 95
Nitrate Nitrogen		.....	4.0
*Ammoniacal Nitrogen		.....	0.033
*Albuminoid Nitrogen		.....	0.099
Metals.	.....	Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead : Absent	
Turbidity	.....	.....	Nil
Odour	.....	.....	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide		.....	12
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.			380
Alkalinity as Calcium Car-			
bonate	.....	.....	125
Nitrite Nitrogen		.....	Absent
Oxygen Absorbed		.....	1.7
Residual Chlorine		.....	0.05

\*To convert to Ammonia multiply by 1.21.

### *Bacteriological*

No. of colonies developing on Agar.

1 day at 37°C.	2 days at 37°C.	3 days at 20-22°C.
9 per ml.	9 per ml.	11 per ml.

Presumptive Coliform Reaction. Absent from 100 ml.

Bact. coli (Type 1). Absent from 100 ml.

Cl. welchii Reaction Absent from 10 ml.

The water supply to the Borough has been satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity and is not liable to plumbo-solvent action.

14,936 dwellinghouses with an estimated population of 45,629 persons are supplied from public water mains direct to the houses.

13 dwellinghouses with a population of 31 persons are supplied from public water mains by means of five standpipes. Eleven of these were dealt with during the year under slum clearance programmes, and it is anticipated that the houses will be demolished during 1962.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following information has been supplied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, D. J. E. Hone, Esq.

### SEWERAGE.

Considerable progress has been made during the year on the scheme for main drainage.

Upon receipt of the comprehensive report from the Council's Sewerage Consultants, Messrs. J. D. & D. M. Watson, approval was given by the Council to a scheme of main drainage estimated to cost £962,000. The scheme as adopted will ensure that all future sewerage work will fit into a co-ordinated scheme and this will considerably aid the proper planned development of the Borough. The work is programmed in three phases as follows :—

#### PHASE I.

	£
Site investigation by borehole contract .....	6,000
Rotterdam Road Surface Water Sewer .....	45,000
The South Lowestoft Intercepting Sewer .....	175,000
Kirkley Park Road and St. Peter's Road Surface Sewers .....	27,500
Claremont Road Surface Water Sewer .....	12,000
The North Western Intercepting Sewer .....	145,000
Hall Road Rising Main .....	4,500
	<hr/>
	£415,000
	<hr/>

#### PHASE II.

	£
The North Lowestoft Relief Sewer .....	27,000
Ness Point Pumping Station .....	105,000
Gorleston Road Surface Water Sewer .....	45,000
Kirkley Stream Improvement .....	45,000
	<hr/>
	£222,000
	<hr/>

PHASE III.

	£
Gunton Hall Area Sewerage .....	120,000
New Sea Outfall .....	150,000
New Swing Bridge Pumping Station .....	45,000
North Quay Sewerage .....	10,000
	<hr/>
	£325,000
	<hr/>

The Council, in appointing Messrs. J. D. & D. M. Watson to proceed with the design of new sewers in accordance with their report, indicated that it was anxious for the scheme to be proceeded with as a matter of urgency. At the end of the year under review, the preparation of the borehole contract was well advanced and work on the actual sinking of the boreholes and trial pits about to commence.

The Council has also arranged for the construction of sewers on private housing estates to be of such a size as to permit the sewerage of adjoining areas, and approval has been given to reimbursing the developers any additional cost incurred in so doing.

Under the Schedule to the Clean Rivers (Estuaries and Tidal Waters) Act, 1960, the powers of the River Board extend to the seaward ends of the North and South piers, and it is understood that the Board intend to take steps in the foreseeable future to prevent discharge of polluting wastes into Lake Lothing. Preliminary discussions have accordingly been opened with the major industries abutting Lake Lothing in order to assess and make allowance in sewer design for the quantity of effluent which, in future, is likely to be discharged into the Council's sewers in lieu of discharging into Lake Lothing as at present.

The Public Health Act, 1961, extended the law relating to the discharge of trade effluents, and here again preliminary discussions have taken place with local food processing firms and others with a view to regulating the discharge of trade wastes into the public sewers.

### PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Pail closets emptied by the Corporation .....	128
Cesspools emptied by the Corporation .....	248
Refuse disposed of by controlled tipping.....	15,650 tons
Premises from which refuse is collected (excluding summer caravans) .....	17,410
Labour—30 loaders, 6 drivers (full time).	
Vehicles—4 Pagefields with telescopic interior.	
1 Eagle Compressmore.	
1 Shelvoke & Drewry fore and aft tipper.	
1 Side loading lorry with trailer for night soil (2 days per week).	
Labour at Tip—2 men plus 1 driver with Chaseside Shovel during winter tipping on Denes.	
1 man and 1 driver for remainder of year.	



During the summer, two tips situated at East Nook, Pakefield, and Station Road, Corton respectively were used. On days when refuse was collected from the south end of the town the Pakefield tip was used, and for the remainder of the week when the refuse was collected from the north end of the town the Corton tip was used. This eliminated lengthy delays on runs to the tip due to congestion at the Swing Bridge.

During the year an order was placed with Messrs. Shelvoke & Drewry for the supply of two further fore and aft tippers, both complete with power press and hygienic shutters.

#### STREET CLEANSING.

18 Orderlies are employed, each using a standard pattern two wheeled barrow served by 1 lorry for collecting sweepings.

1 Mechanical sweeper is used for street sweeping generally where manual attention to paved footpaths is not required.

1 Gully emptying machine is used for street gullies.

Nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton of weedkiller in powder form has been used during the year by street orderlies in controlling the growth of weeds in footpaths, etc.



# REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Further progress was made during 1961 with the programme of dealing with the unfit houses in the Borough. Areas dealing with a total of 131 houses were the subject of Public Inquiries and it is anticipated that the rehousing of the displaced families will be dealt with during 1962. The development of the areas previously cleared to the West of the Town Hall by the erection of flats has received very favourable comment and no doubt a further expansion of this type of development will be welcomed.

So far as the Health Department is concerned no progress is to be reported on the proposed redevelopment of the Beach Area but nevertheless work on the scheme was proceeding in co-operation with the County Planning Department. Much detailed work was undertaken in the departments of the Town Clerk and the Borough Engineer involving preparation of plans, schedules of ownerships, delineation of boundaries, proposed roadworks and discussions with owners of industrial sites. I hope that next year I shall be able to report that this scheme has formally commenced.

The Beach Area is Old Lowestoft but with the continued industrial development in the area and the need for further sites it is very apparent that the area, apart from the age of the properties and the inherent defects contained therein, should no longer be used for residential purposes. It says much for the courage and hardiness of the occupants of the area that they have tolerated these conditions for so long and when the time comes for them to move to modern houses we can truly say "this they have earned".

Anyone travelling around the Borough must have been impressed with the amount of building that was in hand during the year, viz : new shops, factories, dwellinghouses, etc., and when allied to the expansion in the strength of the trawler fleet it will be recognised that there is a definite upsurge in the prosperity of the town. Progress after the last war was very slow indeed but now there appears to be a sense of urgency and the next few years should bring greater prosperity to the borough.

The prefabs on the Gunton Estate which have been an ever-present reminder of the grim housing conditions following upon the war are now fast disappearing and we look forward to the replacement of these temporary buildings by permanent structures in keeping with the present day type of construction.

The many and varied duties of the department recorded in the following pages were again as in previous years efficiently carried out by all the members of the staff, and I would record my appreciation of their loyalty and co-operation.

## HOUSING.

### CLEARANCE AND COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS.

Inspectors of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government conducted public inquiries and made inspections of the areas in Compass Street, White Horse Street, Thurston Road, Crown Street, Wesleyan Chapel Lane, Gun Lane, Chapel Street, Dukes Head Street, Old Market Street, Old Market Plain, St. Peter's Street, and Tennyson Road which were the subjects of Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting 131 dwellinghouses.

By the end of the year the Minister had confirmed the following Orders.

Thurston Road No. 1—Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 10 almshouses.

Thurston Road No. 2—Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 7 houses.

Old Market Street—Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 5 houses.

### BEACH AREA REDEVELOPEMENT SCHEME.

I regret that I cannot report any formal progress under this scheme.

### INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

The Council made the following Orders :—

Demolition Orders	.....	.....	.....	on 37 houses
Closing Orders	.....	.....	.....	on 9 houses
Accepted Undertakings not to relet	.....	.....	.....	on 7 houses
Cancelled Undertakings following general repairs	.....	.....	.....	at 1 house

Unfortunately, as the year progressed, the Housing Department found it difficult to obtain suitable accommodation for the tenants of unfit houses, and there were still 22 condemned houses in occupation at the end of December.

### RENT ACT, 1957.

No. of Inspections made under the Act	.....	.....	10
No. of Certificates of Disrepair granted	.....	.....	1
No. of Certificates of Disrepair revoked after repairs had been carried out	.....	.....	3

### NEW HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

No. of houses built by private enterprise	.....	.....	266
No. of houses built by the Council	.....	.....	92

### INSPECTIONS.

1601 inspections and re-inspections were made of houses under the Public Health and Housing Acts, viz :—

Inspections under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	160
Inspections under the Housing Act	.....	.....	126
Revisits under the Public Health Act	.....	.....	601
Revisits under the Housing Act	.....	.....	697
Inspections concerning overcrowded houses—	.....	.....	17

Improvement Grants made under the Housing Act during 1961	.....	.....	53
Standard Grants made under the Housing Act during 1961	.....	.....	120



## WELL WATER.

Eighteen samples of well water and land spring water were examined by the Bacteriologist and of these 1 sample of land spring water was classified as “suspicious”.

Discussions are proceeding concerning the advisability of either providing a piped supply of water to the cottage served by the land spring or closing the house for human habitation, the nearest water main being some  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile away. Three wells will become redundant during 1962. Two of these are on agricultural holdings where a piped supply is to be provided and in the other case the Corporation have entered into a guarantee with the East Anglian Water Company for an extension of the water main in Harrington Avenue. This latter scheme will enable piped water supplies to be taken to 19 properties.

## SANITARY INSPECTIONS.

### NOTICES.

Informal notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
Statutory notices served	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
(P.H.A.—26. H.A.—3. L.C.A.—3).					
Informal notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	81
Statutory notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
(P.H.A.—24. H.A.—2. L.C.A.—3).					

### INSPECTIONS.

Accumulations	.....	.....	183	Noise Nuisances	.....	36
Animals	.....	.....	14	Offensive Smells	.....	219
Ashbins	.....	.....	17	Offensive Trades	.....	155
Caravans	.....	.....	143	Passages	.....	13
Camping Sites	.....	.....	229	Petroleum Regulations	.....	179
Controlled Tip	.....	.....	43	Piggeries	.....	98
Dirty Houses	.....	.....	105	Places of Entertainment	.....	1
Drainage	.....	.....	844	Public Conveniences	.....	11
(houses involved)	.....	.....	1,479	Rats and Mice	.....	154
Drain Tests	.....	.....	19	Shops Act, 1950	.....	286
Dust Nuisance	.....	.....	25	Smoke Observations	.....	249
Factories (Mech. Power)	.....	.....	239	Swimming Baths	.....	12
Factories (Non.Mech. Power)	.....	.....	54	Water Supply	.....	25
Farms (Agriculture Act, 1958)	.....	.....	4	Work Places	.....	5
Flooding	.....	.....	28	Verminous Premises	.....	99
Food Poisoning Enquiries	.....	.....	7	Other Matters	.....	556
Infectious Diseases Enquiries	.....	.....	4			
Choked public sewers cleared by the Borough Engineer's Department under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936, (involving 529 houses)	.....	.....				209

## RODENT CONTROL.

Three treatments of the sewers were carried out during 1961. In January every manhole in the Borough was test baited and as a result 56 were found to be infested. Poison takes were recorded at 40 of these 56 manholes. Treatments carried out in July and November showed infestations at 20 and 25 manholes respectively. The poison used was Sodium Fluoracetate. As in previous years the infestation was centred in the old part of the town North of the Swing Bridge, this being the area where brick culverts are predominant. The level of infestation is very low, the takes of poison bait being very small indeed. Details of the work undertaken by the two rodent operators is tabulated below, and I would record my appreciation of the conscientious and efficient manner in which this work has been carried out.

<i>Type of property</i>	<i>Number surveyed</i>	<i>Number treated for rats</i>	<i>Number treated for mice</i>
Private dwelling houses	2,027	1,550	186
Local Authority Premises	44	21	2
Agricultural Properties	18	6	—
All other Premises	186	58	54
TOTALS :	2,275	1,635	242

During the year 96 treatments were carried out at business premises and the cost of this work recoverable from the occupiers concerned was £153 18s. 1d. In addition 23 treatments were carried out at Corporation owned properties at a cost of £61 17s. 2d.

There were 708 complaints received from members of the public regarding rat and mice infestations.

## COYPUS.

No continuous trapping of coypus was done at the Oulton Broad marshes as destruction is now organised by Rabbit Clearance Societies. From time to time however, complaints were dealt with regarding coypu activity, and numbers were trapped on properties which adjoin ponds or marshy land.



## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

In the industrial field, further works have taken place to secure compliance with the Clean Air Act. A change-over from solid fuel to oil firing has taken place in two cases, in others—plant is being modified to ensure that it can be operated within the limits of the Act when the Appointed Day is reached in 1963.

Where contraventions have occurred, informal approaches to the management have resulted in a reduction in smoke.

## SWIMMING BATHS.

There is one swimming bath in the Borough, that being the open air bath at Nicholas Everitt Park, Oulton Broad. It is filled with 121,000 gallons of town mains water at the beginning of May. This water is then subjected to continuous chlorination, filtration and aeration until the end of September when the bath is closed and emptied. Water lost by back flushing the sand filter is made up from mains supplies.

Liquid chlorine is used to sterilize the bath water and careful attention is given to maintaining the available chlorine level between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million.

The bath water is completely changed every 4 hours by continuous pumping. Filtration through a rapid sand filter dosed with Alumina Ferric and Soda Crystals for coagulating suspended matter, and aeration through a fountain, gives the water a sparkling appearance and adequate oxygenation. The filtration rate is 250 gallons per sq. ft. of bath per hour.

Each evening the sand filters are back flushed to remove accumulated matter.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are done twice daily by the bath attendants. 18 samples of the bath water were taken at varying times of the day throughout the season by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Ipswich for bacteriological examination. All the samples were very satisfactory.

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES.

As in previous years caravans belonging to itinerant traders appeared on the vacant plots of land on North Denes and the Beach Area. Some difficulty was experienced in getting these vans to move on due to the fact that some of the womenfolk were in an advanced state of pregnancy and had engaged local midwives for their confinements. This problem arises every year.

The caravans sites at the north and south ends of the Borough were again well patronized and on the whole, good standards of hygiene were maintained. However, at the height of the summer, refuse storage facilities at one site proved quite inadequate and additional bins and collections had to be provided. Increased site supervision has been arranged for next seson, and this should greatly improve matters.

Additional toilet, washing and bathing facilities were erected at a number of caravan sites in accordance with the requirements of the site licenses. At other sites improvements were held up because of practical difficulties in securing a supply of electricity and proper access roads, but these should be overcome during 1962.

There are now licensed sites in the Borough providing accommodation as follows :—

Holiday sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478 vans
Permanent Residential sites	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91 vans

### ERADICATION OF VERMIN.

Disinfestations carried out by the Corporation Disinfecting Assistant :—

Ants	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Cockroaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Beetles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Wasps nest destroyed			.....	.....	.....	26
Verminous premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12

22 premises were disinfected after the occurrence of infectious and other diseases, in addition, 33 lots of bedding were steam disinfected and 10 parcels of soiled bedding were destroyed after authorization had been obtained from the persons concerned.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### NUMBER AND TYPE OF FOOD BUSINESSES IN THE BOROUGH.

Bakery Depots	.....	.....	2	Fried Fish & Chip Shops.....	32
Bakehouses	.....	.....	19	Greengrocers	..... 30
Beer and Mineral Water				Greengrocery Stalls	..... 10
Bottlers	.....	.....	3	Grocers	..... 206
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	76	Holiday Camps	..... 1
Butchers	.....	.....	48	Hotels and all Licensed	
Cafes & Restaurants	.....	.....	60	Premises	..... 116
Canteens	.....	.....	29	Mobile Canteens	..... 1
Canning and Preserved Foods				Sweet Manufacturing	..... 1
Factories	.....	.....	8	Slaughterhouses	..... 2
Confectioners	.....	.....	74	Shrimp Boilers	..... 3
Dairies	.....	.....	4	Sausage Casings	..... 1
Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	14	Tripe Dressers	..... 1
Fishmongers	.....	.....	14		

#### REGISTRATIONS.

Number of properties registered under the Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

Fish Curing Premises	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Manufacture of Sausage or Potted, Pressed Pickled, or					
Preserved Foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Fish Fryers	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Ice Cream Manufacturers	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Ice Cream Retailers	.....	.....	.....	.....	295
Ice Cream Storage Depots	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Food Factories	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

### INSPECTIONS OF FOOD PREMISES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE YEAR.

Bakehouses	.....	.....	90	Holiday Camps	.....	3
Boarding Houses	.....	.....	18	Hotels	.....	31
Cafes	.....	.....	160	Ice Cream Makers	.....	13
Canteens	.....	.....	59	Ice Cream Vendors	.....	126
Confectioners Shops	.....	.....	17	Licensed Premises	.....	124
Dairies	.....	.....	88	Markets	.....	86
Food Factories	.....	.....	175	Meat Shops & Stores	.....	146
Fish Curers	.....	.....	43	Merchandise Marks Act	.....	77
Fishmongers	.....	.....	22	Milk Purveyors	.....	6
Food Inspection	.....	.....	216	Milk Shops	.....	46
Fried Fish Shops	.....	.....	115	Restaurants.....	.....	87
Food Hygiene Regulations	.....	.....	1504	Slaughterhouses	.....	614
Greengrocers	.....	.....	102	Stalls	.....	96
Grocers	.....	.....	475	Miscellaneous Inspections		41

#### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

Condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by deep burying on the Corporation tips or by burning. All diseased and unsound meat was collected by the Suffolk Fat and Bone Co., Ltd., for manufacture into animal feeding stuffs or fertilizers.



## UNSOUND FOOD.

Details of food found to be unfit for consumption and voluntarily surrendered by traders :—

Apples	.....	240 lbs.	Granary Meal	.....	70 lbs.
Bacon	.....	3,641 lbs.	Haricot Beans	.....	25 cwts.
Biscuits	.....	400 lbs.	Horseradish Relish	.....	4 bottles
Carcase Meat	.....	220 lbs.	Jams/Marmalade	.....	10 jars
Cheese	.....	35½ lbs.	Lambs Liver	.....	11 lbs.
Cheese Spread	.....	27 cartons	Macaroni Pudding	.....	6 tins
Creamed Rice	.....	57 tins	Meat	.....	504 tins
Chutney	.....	1 tin	Meat Paste	.....	35 jars
Desiccated			Milk	.....	298 tins
Coconut	.....	51 lbs.	Ox Liver	.....	7 lbs.
Fish	.....	124 tins	Pork Sausages	.....	8 lbs.
Fish Paste	.....	2 jars	Soup	.....	63 tins
Fish Smoked	.....	10 stones	Sausage and Beans	.....	1,365 tins
Fish wet	.....	144 stones	Tomato Puree	.....	240 tins
Cods Roes	.....	2 stones	Tomatoes	.....	64 tins
Energen Rolls	.....	27 cartons	Turkeys	.....	300½ lbs.
Fruit	.....	1014 tins	Vegetables	.....	7,822 tins
Golden Syrup	.....	1 tin			

Total weight approximately 9 tons 15 cwts. 3 qtrs.

## ICE CREAM.

No. of premises manufacturing Ice Cream	.....	.....	5
No. of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	.....	.....	295
No. of samples obtained for bacteriological examination	.....	.....	57
No. of samples giving satisfactory results	.....	.....	49
No. of samples giving unsatisfactory results	.....	.....	8

The unsatisfactory results brought to light the following matters—

- (a) unsatisfactory cleansing/sterilization of ice cream machines which was the reason why many samples failed to pass the test. Demonstrations of machine cleansing and sterilization were given to machine operators by the Public Health Inspectors, and weekly samples from individual offenders were taken to keep a check on matters.
- (b) breakdown of refrigeration in a distribution vehicle.

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The two licensed slaughterhouses continued to be used throughout the year. This would appear to be the last full year in which slaughtering will take place at existing premises, for the Council decided (subject to loan sanction and any necessary approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government being obtained) to acquire Cook's Slaughterhouse on terms negotiated by the District Valuer, and Moore's Slaughterhouse is expected to close down at the end of June, 1962, which is the appointed date fixed by the Minister for slaughterhouses to comply with hygiene requirements or cease operations.

	Cattle excluding Cows		Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses		
Number killed	.....	.....	.....	673	55	5	104	2,103	—
Number inspected	.....	.....	.....	673	55	5	104	2,103	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis :—</i>									
Whole carcasses condemned :—				—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—				162	27	—	4	405	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticer- cosis :—				24.07	49.09	—	3.85	19.26	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>									
Whole carcasses condemned :—				—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—				—	—	—	—	60	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis :—				—	—	—	—	2.85	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>									
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned :—				2	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation :—				2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned :—				—	—	—	—	—	—

Causes of condemnation other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis included :—

Abscesses, Actinobacillosis, Actinomycosis, Angioma, Bruising, Cirrhosis, Distomatosis, Emaciation, Mastitis, Necrosis, Parasitic infections, Pericarditis, Peritonitis, Pneumonia.

There was again a marked reduction in the amount of meat and offal condemned for tubercular infection, 662 lbs. being the total amount condemned and this was all from pigs. This is further proof of the value of the governmental measures to eradicate tuberculosis from cattle.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS.

As in previous years the Public Health Inspectors paid particular attention to the standard of hygiene and upkeep of all food premises. 1,504 visits were made for this purpose. The following works were carried out at food premises following representations made by the Inspectors.

Ceilings repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Walls	„	„	„	.....	15
Roofs	„	„	„	.....	3
Windows	„	„	„	.....	4
Doors	„	„	„	.....	4
Floors	„	„	„	.....	14
Premises cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Premises redecorated	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
Artificial lighting provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cold water provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Hot water provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Wash hand basins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Sinks provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Draining boards provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Non-absorbent surfaces provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Refrigerators provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Screens provided (Protection from contamination)	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Drainage provided or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
W.C's repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Refuse bins provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Clothing accommodation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Floor covering provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Yard paving repaired or renewed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Sanitary accommodation provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Preparation room provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	1



## MILK SUPPLY.

No. of Licensed Pasteurisers ..... Nil

The two pasteurising dairies in the town ceased processing milk in April and September respectively. Since then all pasteurised milk sold in the town has been processed and bottled at dairies in Beccles, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth and Attleborough.

No. of Milk dealers licences issued :

(1) To sell Pasteurised milk	.....	.....	.....	83
(2) To sell Tuberculin Tested milk	.....	.....	.....	37
(3) To sell Sterilized milk	.....	.....	.....	24

### BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL.

	<i>T/T</i>	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T/T Past.</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>
No. of samples tested	59	102	96	6
Satisfactory results	49	96	85	6
Unsatisfactory results	10	6	11	—

Included in this table are 16 samples of school (pasteurised) milk. The unsatisfactory results were attributable to the following causes.

- (a) teething troubles with a new pasteurizer
- (b) excessive storage period of cartonned milk in automatic machines
- (c) “Ropey” milk from farms where cows were suffering from mastitis
- (d) inadequate sterilization of farm milking machinery and cooling of milk before despatch from farms.
- (e) unsatisfactory maintenance of bottle washing plant and cleansing of bottles.

In addition to the above tests, samples of washed milk bottles, bottle wash water, and capping foil were examined.

It is interesting to record that two dairies in Great Yarmouth which supply large quantities of heat treated milk to Lowesroft consumers are carrying out their own laboratory tests on their products. This enables prompt attention to be focussed on pasteurising plant faults, and the rejection of unsatisfactory churns of incoming raw milk.

### COMPOSITIONAL CONTROL.

The following samples were tested by my staff and were graded according to the standard laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations which is :

Milk fat—not less than 3% (Channel Island milk 4%).

Milk solids other than fat—not less than 8.5%.

	<i>Past.</i>	<i>T.T.</i> <i>(Past.)</i>	<i>T.T.</i> <i>(Past.)</i> <i>(Chan.</i> <i>Isl.)</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>T.T.</i> <i>(Chan.</i> <i>Isl.)</i>	<i>Steri-</i> <i>lised</i>
Above Standard	89	59	30	47	7	6
Below Standard	11	10	—	24	—	—

Generally speaking, the reason for so many samples being below standard was due to solids-not-fat deficiencies. This, in turn, was due to many factors affecting the cows, such as, state of lactation, number of calvings, food value in grass, etc. The Government is aware of the decline of solids-not-fat content in milk and has accepted a recommendation of a select committee that it is desirable to maintain and if possible improve the quality of cows milk by paying the milk producer according to the compositional quality of his milk.

It is understood that discussions between the government and the farmers on a differential payment scheme are at present taking place.

No case of milk adulteration was found during the year.

## FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES.

144 samples of food and drink were procured for examination by the Public Analyst, 132 samples were satisfactory. 12 samples were unsatisfactory, concerning which the following action was taken :

Mixed Fruit	Unsatisfactory description of Jam. New labels obtained by the manufacturers describing the product as Mixed Fruit Jam.
Sweets — Gin and Lime Liquid Centres	Non permitted colour used as an ingredient. Matter satisfactorily dealt with by accepting undertaking of the manufacturers to use in future only those colours which are permitted by the Colouring Matter in Food Regulations.

Buttered Nuts Flavoured	Misdescription of butter flavoured nuts. Manufacturer advised to order and use new labels properly describing the product.
Chopped Cured Pork	The sample contained a small amount of starch which should not be present in a meat product. The manufacturers have now ceased to use starch in this article and have increased the meat content proportionately.
Savoury Steak Cutlets in Meat Gravy	Misdescription of a rissole or meat cake. Manufacturers altered name to "Savouries in Gravy".
Scottish Health Bread	Unjustifiable claim made that the bread is "protein enriched". Manufacturer obtained new wrappers excluding this claim.
Ham and Chicken	The sample contained tin slightly in excess of the permitted limit. This can only be attributed to deterioration of one single container as similar packs were examined by independent analysts and given favourable reports.
Minced Beef with Onions	The Public Analyst objected to the presence of flour in the article. No progress in negotiations with the manufacturers can be reported. Matter left in abeyance until a Food Standards Order is issued by the Ministry of Food dealing with this article.
Cherry Brandy Liqueurs	Retailer agreed to amend label.
Trifle Mixture	Presence of a non permitted dye stuff in a colouring matter. The packers of the mixture took up this question with the manufacturers of the colouring matter who are a Belgian firm.
Milk Cottage Loaves	This sample consisted of bread made with skimmed milk. The Public Analyst is of the opinion that it should be made with whole milk. The baker concerned agreed to use whole milk powder in future.
Casserole Meat	An imported product containing, in the opinion of the Public Analyst, insufficient meat. No action taken pending the possible introduction of food standards governing the percentage of meat in this type of food.



# FACTORIES ACT

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1961

### PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	28	97	18	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	224	414	14	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .....	19	19	—	—
TOTAL .....	271	530	32	—

## FACTORIES ACT

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more “cases”).

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) .....	17	19	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) .....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .....	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) .....	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient .....	1	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective .....	17	15	—	—	—
(c) not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .....	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	39	38	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORK. (Sections 110 and 111).

<i>Nature of Work</i>	Section 110			Section 111		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel Making, etc. ....	3	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets .....	153	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc. ....	22	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .....	178	—	—	—	—	—



# LOWESTOFT PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

## ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961

*Port Medical Officer of Health* : DR. A. C. GEE.

*Chief Port Health Inspector* : H. CORMACK.

*Deputy Port Health Inspector* : F. G. S. HILL.

### CHARACTER OF THE PORT.

The port area remained unchanged in size, but certain significant alterations in character took place. Early in the year new oil tanks and overhead feed pipes to pumps on the dockside enabled convenient oiling of a limited number of trawlers to take place in the trawl basin, and towards the end of the year the site for the new ice works in Battery Green Road was cleared ready for building. With icing and oiling available at the docks in the near future, there will be a significant reduction in the number of passages of vessels through the Swing Bridge to the Inner Harbour with attendant benefits to vehicular traffic using the bridge.

A new landing quay was built in Lake Lothing for Messrs. Boulton and Paul's new factory and increased landings of timber were made as a result. Landing and transit facilities were considerably improved at the Town Quay also.

For the first year the herring drifters were allocated no more than a small portion of the Waveney Dock during the herring season, the larger portion of the dock being retained for the white fish trade. This illustrates the decline in the amount of herrings landed and the increasing growth of the trawler fleet and market space required for white fish landings and disposal.

Elsewhere, in the Lake Lothing areas, the North and South Quays continued to be used for berthing and repairing trawlers, landing timber, coal, petrol and stone, loading grain for transhipment abroad, and ship building.

### MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical assistance is frequently called for by various users of the Port to deal with either injured or sick seamen aboard ships making for the Port. Prior notice is usually given of these cases via radio telephone.

Foreign seamen are seen by the Port Medical Officer and their disposal to hospital arranged if necessary. Otherwise the Master of the vessel is given instruction regarding suitable treatment. Seamen on local vessels whose home is in the town are referred to hospital or to their own doctor.

There is now an excellent hostel for fishermen run by the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, and a local doctor is available for treating any residents requiring medical care.

A doctor is occasionally required by the local lifeboat to go out to vessels where medical assistance is required but which are unable to enter the port. This service has in the past been provided by the Port Medical Officer, acting entirely in a voluntary capacity. This arrangement had the disadvantage that he was not always available for such duties and consequently more formal arrangements have now been made with a local general practitioner for such duty.

WATER SUPPLY.

No extensions of the existing system took place, the Hamilton, Waveney, Trawl Docks and North Quay being supplied by 5,160 ft. of fresh (towns) water main, and the three Docks by 4,290 ft. of salt water main.

The chlorination plant used for purifying salt water used on the docks worked efficiently except for one mechanical breakdown. Samples of this water were sterile when the chlorination plant was repaired.

MARKET CLEANSING.

Except for a short period when staff difficulty was experienced, dock hosing and cleansing was efficiently carried out.

FISH LANDINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The average monthly strength of the trawler fleet during the year was 97 vessels. The highest number of vessels at sea was 101. The total number of landings made during the year was 2,465 an increase of 270 over 1960. These increased landings brought a further 18,881 cwts. of fish at a value of £208,784 over and above the 1960 totals.

The quantities and values of the fish landed during 1961 are set out below.

			<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Brill	.....	.....	1,256	11,292
Catfish	.....	.....	1,995	4,219
Cod	.....	.....	104,536	411,836
Conger Eels	.....	.....	132	319
Dabs	.....	.....	5,189	15,405
Dogfish	.....	.....	750	2,323
Flukes /Flounders	.....	.....	16	17

		<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Value (£'s)</i>
Gurnards/Latchets	.....	2,839	3,164
Haddocks	.....	28,068	87,584
Hake	.....	84	576
Halibut	.....	170	2,506
Lemon Soles	.....	5,535	45,011
Ling	.....	979	1,917
Mackerel (Trawl)	.....	67	247
Mullet	.....	2	24
Monkfish	.....	1,175	5,104
Norway Lobsters	.....	17	117
Plaice	.....	181,911	1,179,447
Pollack	.....	80	232
Roes	.....	290	1,790
Saithes	.....	283	612
Skates/Rays	.....	14,641	63,064
Soles	.....	11,821	198,939
Turbot	.....	17,148	157,921
Whiting	.....	10,441	25,961
Witches	.....	648	2,798
All Others	.....	1,697	2,889
	Totals :	391,770	£2,225,314

#### HERRING FISHING.

		1960	1961
No. of Landings	.....	705	931
Quantity of Crans landed	.....	19,753	30,539
Value	.....	£154,502	£177,939

These figures indicate the moderate improvement in amounts and values of herrings landed this year over last year. The average price per cran was 116/6d. in 1961 as against 156/6d. in 1960.

The following table shows the disposal of herrings during the season.

	<i>Crans</i>
Redded	2,550
Kippered	1,790
Marinated	2,156
Canned	670
Petfood	1,397
Frozen	11,062
Meal and Oil	1,015
Freshed	9,899
TOTAL	30,539



## THE FLEET.

The trawler fleet further expanded by the addition of 14 new trawlers, and 6 trawlers from other east coast ports. Two vessels were reconstructed, 1 vessel left the port for breaking up, and 2 vessels left to work permanently from other ports. One trawler was lost at sea through fire.

Excellent accommodation is provided in the new trawlers but conditions of condensation dampness are found to occur in winter months in certain cabins which are panelled out with Formica and heated by radiators or hot water pipes. Improvements to ventilation ducts and outlets are being carried out in the hope of eradicating this condition.

During the East Anglian Herring season the drifter fleet consisted of 1 steam drifter and 43 motor drifters, an increase of 9 vessels as compared with 1960. Twenty-six motor drifters came from Scotland.

## INSPECTIONS.

1,789 inspections of trawlers and drifters were made during the year in connection with crew accommodation and the condition of fish holds. The following work was done by owners to maintain their vessels in good sanitary condition and I express my appreciation to them for so doing.

Fish holds completely renewed	.....	.....	in	4	vessels
Pound boards in fish holds renewed	.....	.....	,,	32	,,
Fish holds treated with Shellac	.....	.....	,,	38	,,
Fish holds completely painted	.....	.....	,,	36	,,
Dirty bedding destroyed	.....	.....	,,	17	,,
New water tanks provided	.....	.....	,,	2	,,
Water tanks cleansed	.....	.....	,,	46	,,
Water tanks cement washed	.....	.....	,,	30	,,
New sinks fitted	.....	.....	,,	4	,,
Cabins, galleys and W.C's painted	.....	.....	,,	70	,,
Food lockers redecorated	.....	.....	,,	61	,,
New ventilators fitted	.....	.....	,,	3	,,

## FISH INSPECTION.

The Public Health Inspectors carried out daily inspections of all white fish landed prior to the commencement of sales by auction. 144 stones of cod, plaice, soles and dogfish were found to be unfit.

## RODENT CONTROL.

1,146 inspections were made under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1956 and 318 certificates were issued under the order.

Slight rat infestations were found aboard 6 trawlers and these were promptly dealt with by the Corporation's rodent operator.

## VERMIN.

It is again most pleasing to report that the fishing vessels were again free from vermin during 1961.

## CONCLUSION.

Your Port Medical Officer of Health and Chief Port Health Inspector have pleasure in again recording their appreciation of the ready and willing co-operation which has been accorded at all times by the various sections of the fishing industry and by the Harbour Master and members of his staff.

Our thanks are also due to J. Crawford, Esq., Preventive Officer, Customs and Excise, Lowestoft, for his kind co-operation and assistance readily given throughout the year.

SECTION I—STAFF					
TABLE 1.					
Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held	
ARTHUR C. GEE	Port Medical Officer of Health	1.1.49	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	Area Medical Officer of Health E.S.C.C.	
H. CORMACK	Chief Port Health Inspector	6.9.52	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector.	
F. G. S. HILL	Deputy Port Health Inspector	3.1.55	Cert S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy-Chief Public Health Inspector	
Address and telephone number of the Medical Officer of Health		Public Health Department, Connaught House, 123 High Street, Lowestoft. Telephone No. : Lowestoft 3282.			
SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR					
Ships from :	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Port Health Inspectors	
Foreign Ports	190	21,377	11	44	Nil
Coastwise	224	48,365	8	29	Nil
TOTAL	414	69,742	19	73	Nil



TABLE B. SECTION II.

BRITISH FISHING VESSELS—Number of Landings by British Fishing Vessels made in the Port during the year.

	<i>Landings</i>	<i>Approx. Tonnage</i>	<i>Inspections</i>
TRAWLERS :	2,465	147,900	1,789
DRIFTERS :	931	37,240	
	—	—	
TOTAL :	3,396	185,140	

TABLE C.

SECTION III—Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year.

*Passenger Traffic :*      Number of Passengers INWARDS—Nil.  
                                      Number of Passengers OUTWARDS—Nil.

*Cargo Traffic :*      Principal IMPORTS—Timber, Sleepers, Frozen Fish, Frozen Vegetables, Gas Oil,  
    Stone, Heavy Lift Cranes.  
                                      Principal EXPORTS—Barley.

<i>Principal Ports from which Ships arrive :</i>	
FRANCE	—Bayonne, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Dieppe.
BELGIUM	—Blanckenberge, Nieupoort, Ostend, Zeebrugge.
HOLLAND	—Flushing, Hook of Holland, Ijmuiden, Rotterdam, Wieringen.
GERMANY	—Bergen, Brunsbuttel, Hamburg, Ostermoor.
DENMARK	—Esjberg.
NORWAY	—Billefjird, Haugesund.
SWEDEN	—Hudiksva, Karlsborg, Malmo, Munksund, Oxelosund, Skelleftea, Skutskar.
FINLAND	—Haukipudas, Mantylouto, Pateniemi, Reposaan, Roytta, Vietsilouto.
POLAND	—Gdansk.
U.S.S.R.	—Archangel, Onega.
U.S.A.	—Portland, Seattle.
BRAZIL	—Paranagua.

#### SECTION IV—Inland Barge Traffic.

*Numbers and Tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic—Nil.*

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

No Change.

SECTION VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952.

No Change.

SECTION VII.—SMALLPOX.

No Change.

SECTION VIII.—VENEREAL DISEASE.

No Change.



TABLE D. SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.				
Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from other ships	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
SECTION X.—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XI.—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE.				
No occurrence of this disease.				
SECTION XII.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS.				
No Change.				

TABLE E. RODENTS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE F. DERATTING CERTIFICATES AND DERATTING EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR FOR SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Nil—Not an approved Port.				
TABLE G. SECTION XIII.—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. INSPECTION AND NOTICES.				
<i>Nature of Inspections</i>	<i>No. Inspected</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Result of serving Notices</i>
		<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>	
Foreign Shipping	44	Nil	8	These dealt with cleanliness, repair of broken portholes and closet pans and cabin painting. The ships have not been in port again.
Coastwise Shipping	29	Nil	1	These were informal and verbal notices relating to the following conditions :—
British Fishing Vessels	1,789	Nil	45	Dirty bedding, 6. Lack of cleanliness, 12. Defective fish holds, 8. Damp accommodation, 1. Defective sinks, W.C. pans, water tanks, 4. Water tanks in need of cleansing, 14.

SECTION XIV.—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS 1934 AND 1948.

Nil

SECTION XV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS).

Not an approved Port.

SECTION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS (ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BURIAL ON SHORE OF PERSONS WHO HAVE DIED ON BOARD SHIP FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASE).

No Change.











